

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 49.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY APRIL, 21, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 229. VOL. V.

TERMS....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. is dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter & Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear-Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

ALBERT TORRENCE,

HAVING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton & Co.* in Fayetteville, and *A. Torrence & Co.* in Salisbury. A Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which they offer low for cash. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.

January 12, 1829.—17.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little world seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salisbury to Knoxville, and from Salisbury to Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

PHILADELPHIA

Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 & 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

Of Coaches, Chariotees, Dearborns,

Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of harness, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, Jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE HICKS'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are: plated, brass, japanned, and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsteds, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains *Between four & five hundred Acres:*

the dwelling-house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses and a STILL HOUSE.—The plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county. ALSO will be sold at the same time, the Tavern House in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, Garden, &c. being an eligible situation for that business as any in the county, and two other houses and lots in Mocksville. Persons wishing to purchase, may call upon the subscribers, at any time before the day of sale.

J. D. JONES,

B. G. JONES,

JNO. CLEMENT.

March 16, 1829.

Duncan G. MacRae

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

COMMISSION AGENT,

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandise. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

6tcw132.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1829; which, if not taken out against the 1st of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

A	Samuel Loin.	M
Andrew M. Adams,	Benjamin Moys,	Wiley Mo.,
Isaac F. Alexander,	John Miller,	David Miller,
Lias Alexander,	Arnon Mayo,	Charles Mills, sen.
Robert Allen, 2.	John More, Esq.	Gurridge More,
B	Miss Elizabeth More,	George McHenry,
John Bready,	Alex. McCrory,	Samuel McFarland,
Samuel R. Beall.	Alexander McIntosh,	(widow.) Wm. McKay.
C	D	
John Cowan,	Barton Dison,	Charles Powell,
John Crawford,	Mumford Dejernatt.	Philip Phillips,
John Campbell,	E	Margaret Plottie,
Peter Campbell,	Wm. Erwin.	Benjamin Potts.
Mrs. Mary Collins,	Rev. James M. Erwin.	F
Mrs. Jane Culver,	David Fitzgerrald.	G
(widow.) Wm. McKay.	Spencer Gates, 2	Rev. David Gould, 2.
H	S	
Wm. Harvin,	Tobias Staup,	Daniel Speck,
Wm. Harbin,	Thomas M. Sharp,	Isaac Sanders,
James L. Hill,	Robert Simonton,	James Stevenson.
Windle Holshouser,	T	Jacob Thomas.
David Hoghead,	W	Isham Welch,
David Holeman,	Wm. H. Lyon,	August Wilkinson,
Wm. Holeman.	James Walker,	Mrs. Eleanor White.
K	L	JAMES M'KNIGHT, P. M.
Samuel King,	Thomas Long,	
James A. King.	Wm. H. Lyon,	
		3tc30.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HAVING associated myself with Dr. ISAAC BURNS, of this place, in the Druggist Business, I take the liberty to state, that the *SALISBURY MEDICAL & DRUG STORE* will again be renewed under the firm of

AUSTIN & BURNS.

I am now on my way to Philadelphia and N. York, for the purpose of laying in a general assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

Those who feel disposed to patronize the above establishment, will be supplied on liberal terms, wholesale or retail.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Salisbury, March 3, 1829.—23tf

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE



ÆRONAUT.

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at S. Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the first August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires, eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[40t 1 Aug.]

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE.

MANSION HOTEL,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY

HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the MANSION HOTEL, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with new BEDS and BEDDING, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His BAR contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his CHARGES WILL BE MODERATE to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

Seats in Messrs. Malletts'

Lines of Stages, viz: Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 1829.

Lands and Negroes for Sale.

In Burke County.

THE subscriber has a desire, to sell a tract of Land, known by the name of VINE HILL: upwards of two hundred acres, whereon is an elegant well-finished, large, commodious dwelling house, with a wing at one end, for a family room; a good Barn, smith Shop, stables and other necessary out houses; together with a good set of Mills, Saw and Grist Mill; all within a mile of Morganton. ALSO, three other TRACTS, adjoining the above stated tract. The improvements of the first mentioned tract, are not exceeded by any in the county, for elegance and convenience.

—ALSO—

four tracts, on the north fork of Catawba River, and one on Muddy Creek; several Lots in Morganton; between twenty and thirty

Likely Negroes, among

them are Mechanics. ALSO.

A good Wagon and Team.

The sale to commence the 26th day of next October, at the Court-House in Morganton, and continue, until all are sold. The conditions of the sale, are these, twelve months credit will be given; bonds with approved security will be required.

J. M. GREENLEE.

March 21, 1829.—5131.

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, full Term, 1828.

Benjamin Steward

vs

Harriet Steward.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, for her to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, at Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, then & there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, CLK.

6132—pr. adv. \$3 00.

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, full Term, 1828.

Eliza Cox

vs

William Cox.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for said county, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then & there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, CLK.

6132—pr. adv. \$3 00.

SILKWORM EGGS.

Doct. M. W. Alexander, of

Mecklenburg, has deposited with the editor of this paper, several thousand eggs of the Silkworm. Persons desirous of entering into the cultivation of SILK, or of making experiments in rearing the silkworm, can be supplied with eggs, at a moderate price per thousand, on application at this Office.

Salisbury, March 9.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE on hand a quantity of Thomstown Lime, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, wholesale or retail, for Cash. Likewise an assortment of IRON, suitable for Wagon, Stage and Gig Tire.

4128.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

TO JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Late President of the United States.

SIR:—A number of your fellow-citizens of the counties of Essex and Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, grateful for your past services to the Republic, and believing that the purest motives and most patriotic principles have governed your conduct through a long life, cannot consent to let you pass into retirement without some public expression of the kind feelings they entertain towards you, and the hope that the evening of your days may be passed in the enjoyment of that tranquility which is only the lot of the good; and that you may continue to witness your country in the possession of that rational liberty, and that prosperity, public and private, which yourself and your father, in conjunction with a numerous band of patriots and sages, have contributed so greatly to establish.

In thus conveying to you our assurances of respect, and our regret that you could not have been continued in office another term, we beg leave to say that our approbation extends equally to all your Cabinet officers. In them we had entire confidence, and much regret that our country must lose the services of such able and patriotic citizens.

Although we regret on account of the Republic that you could not continue in the presidential office, another term, yet, no doubt, an exemption from the cares of office, and the enjoyment of the tranquility of private life, are infinitely desirable. We regret, too, the manner in which the change has been effected, as boding no good, either to the well-governed or duration of the Republic. May Heaven in mercy avert anticipated evils!

In thus expressing our regret that you have not been continued in office another term, and our regret at the manner in which the change has been effected: on the contrary, we know we best express your sentiments and reciprocate your feelings when we say, we hope his administration will disappoint all our fears, and realize more than the best hopes of his friends, and that every means of increasing and securing individual happiness and comfort, within the constitutional power of the President, will be put in requisition by him.

With best wishes for your individual happiness and that of your family, we beg leave respectfully to subscribe ourselves, your fellow-citizens.

ROBERT LEE,

JEREMIAH C. GARTHWAITE,

JOHN SHOTWELL,

Committee.

Rahway, N. J. March 4, 1829.

Messrs. Robert Lee, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite,

and John Shotwell; a Committee of a numerous meeting of the citizens of Essex and Middlesex, in New-Jersey.

Fellow-Citizens:—

I have received your very kind letter of the 4th instant, written in behalf of the citizens whose committee you are, and tender to you and them my grateful thanks for the sentiments you have been pleased to express with regard to myself and to the citizens associated with me in the late administration of the general government. The letters to Mr. Clay and Mr. Southard, enclosed in yours to me, have been delivered to them.

In a free Republic, the first wish of every man invested with a public trust, should be, by the faithful discharge of his duty to his constituents, to deserve, and the second to obtain, their approbation. For the first, depending as it does upon his own will, he is responsible to God and his country. For the second, depending as it does upon the will of others, he can be no further responsible than by the performance of his duties. As the re-election of a President of the United States, after one term of the service, is the only manifestation of public opinion, by which the approbation of his fellow-citizens, upon his services, can be ascertained, it is an object of laudable ambition, and of blameless desire. If it cannot be obtained by public service alone, the duty of the servant who has thus failed to obtain the approbation of his masters, is, cheerfully to acquiesce in that expression of their will by which it is denied; and calmly to await that final judgment upon his public labours and aspirations which speaks in the impartial voice of after ages.

In the recent expression of the will of the people of the Union, with regard

to the general Administration, it has been consolatory to me to observe the large and respectable portion of them, who, though not composing a majority of the whole, yet comprised upwards of half a million of suffrages, and proclaimed by those suffrages their approbation of my humble but faithful efforts to serve my country. It has been peculiarly grateful to me to perceive, that the support of those who had extended to me their confidence in advance, has in a very few instances been withdrawn, while that of whole states which had judged less favorably, before, has been generously yielded to me now. Of these New-Jersey herself is one, and permit me to avail myself of this occasion to extend to the whole of her pure, unsophisticated, truly Republican and intelligent population, my heart-felt thanks for that support. Let me add, that in one of her native sons, I have found, as an assistant in the arduous duties of my station, a man with a heart as pure as it is given to human nature to possess, with a mind capable of those conceptions which lead nations to the paths of glory, with a promptitude and energy of action, which disappointment cannot discourage, nor the infirmities of disease depress: The Navy of this Union will remember him long. Nor is it, I trust, within the compass of political vicissitude to withhold him long from participation in the highest councils of our country. I need not say it is one of those to whom your inclosed letters were addressed.

The other is equally worthy of the honor in which you have associated him with me by your letter. Upon him the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivaled Speaker, and at the same time the most efficient leader of debates in one of them: as an able and successful negotiator for your interests, in war and in peace, with foreign powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trusts. The Department of State itself was a station which, by its bestowal, could confer neither profit nor honor upon him, but upon which he has shed unfading honor by the manner in which he discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you, my fellow-citizens, in the presence of our country and heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded. This tribute of justice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter of discharging the obligation.

Of my motives for tendering to him the Department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look around among the Statesmen and Legislators of this nation and of that day. Let him then select and name the man whom, by his pre-eminent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all-embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States, intent only upon the honor and welfare of his country, ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man, and then judge you, my fellow citizens, of my motives.

Nor can I pass over this opportunity, without offering a congenial tribute of justice and gratitude to those other eminent and virtuous citizens who have been united with me in the performance of my painful, but I will not say thankless labours. I took not one of them from the circle, though I leave every one of them among the dearest of my personal friends. Amidst all the difficulties, discouragements, and troubles which have attended my administration, it has been a never failing source of consolation to me, that internal harmony has been more perfect than that of any other administration which this country have ever witnessed. Of the qualifications of the Secretary of the Treasury, let his annual reports upon the finances, compared with those of all his predecessors; let the payment of thirty three millions of the public debt, during the four years of his agency; let his indefatigable industry and assiduity in the discharge of all the duties of an office, burdened with them almost beyond the ability of human endurance; let urban-

ity of his manners and the courtesy of his deportment, to the innumerable claimants upon the treasury, who have approached him in the successive years through which, but for the intervention of disease, he has been absent from his office not a single day. Let these be the decisive tests. Descended from parents of whose character, both public and private, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have equal reason to be proud, well has he sustained and does sustain the honour of his name. His services and his friendship to me, have been inestimable, and in parting from him I confidently trust that his future services will not be lost to the sagacity of his native state, or of the Union.

In the Department of War alone, did a change take place of the person at its head, during the progress of my administration. It was at first conferred upon a citizen of Virginia, long possessed of the highest confidence of that great and honourable Commonwealth. Her governor, in the days of danger and of invasion, during the late war; her Senator at the time when I invited him to preside over that Department. He had been a warm supporter of one of my competitors at the election; but his opposition to me had been that of a liberal and honorable mind. His fulfilment of the duties of the Department fully justified the confidence I had reposed in him; and he recently left it only for the most important of our missions abroad, in which he is now ably and faithfully maintaining the honor and interest of our country.

His successor was a citizen of New York, also highly distinguished by the honors of his native State and of the Union. One of the members of that Congress which vindicated the traduced honor and spirit of the nation, by the declaration of war in 1812. One of the warriors whose gallant achievements, during the war, have been recorded in the solemn legislative thanks of this country; since entrusted with an arduous commission for the settlement of her boundaries; and, when invited by me to a share in the councils of the Union, a member of the Legislature of New York. His services in the Department of War have also been satisfactory and effective; and he leaves to his successor an official reputation which it will be praise enough to him to maintain unimpaired.

The Attorney General was also an adopted citizen of Virginia, not less distinguished by the classical elegance of his taste in literature than by his profound learning in the laws, and his commanding eloquence at the Bar. The biographer of Patrick Henry; the painter of manners, and instructor of morals; at an early period of his life, appointed and commissioned by my predecessor. I deemed myself and the country fortunate by his continuance in the same capacity during my term of service. Educated and inclining to a rigorous construction of the extent of constitutional power, his professional advice has been the more readily confided in by me, as its tendencies always were rather to the limitation than to the enlargement of its exercise; for, in the whole course of my administration, I have deemed it safer to abstain from the use of any questionable authority, than to hazard the encroachment of power, by assuming, unnecessarily, the decision of disputed points.

Such, fellow citizens, have been the associates of my official duties in the conduct of my administration. Unable to bestow upon them any other reward for their faithful and zealous service to their country than this testimonial of my gratitude and esteem; it is with a pleasure, not inferior to that which I receive from your friendly estimate of my own endeavors, that I shall cherish the assurance of your approbation extended to them.

With regard to those apprehensions of future evil which your solicitude for the welfare of your country has inspired, in looking forward to the administration of my successor, it becomes me perhaps only to say, that I hope they may prove unfounded. To a President of the United States, the favor of the people is an instrument of beneficent power, more potent than an imperial sceptre. But it is in the fortunes of nations, and especially in the improvement of their condition, that the history of their benefactors must be traced. It is in the ages of posterity this history must be read. If in the reform of abuses which have escaped the vigilance of my observation, the President of the United States shall introduce none of deeper consequence, and of more alarming magnitude, I shall, myself, be ready to mingle in the voice of gratulation at the deeper penetration or more efficient energy which shall discern the latent defect and apply the corrective remedy. Should the promise of reform itself be wasted upon trifles, undiscernable to the eye of posterity, or be spent upon the palpitations of heart between the incumbent and the expectant of official emoluments, the nation will enjoy little benefit and suffer little injury by the change. That is not a plant the root of which will strike to the centre, or the stem of which will ascend with fragrance to the skies. With you, my countrymen, I am disposed to hope and pray for the best; to extend to the administration every reason-

able indulgence which they may need, and to give them credit for every good deed they may perform for the promotion of the general welfare.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves and those whom you represent, the respectful salutations of your friend and fellow citizen. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 11th March, 1829.

Collision of the Earth and a Comet.—Never removing from the sun to a greater distance than Pallas, and crossing the track of the earth, as well as that of every other planet below Pallas, more than sixty times in a century, it is from the comet of Encke chiefly that we have to apprehend the risk of a collision. It is found to be particularly liable to suffer perturbation from the attraction of Mercury which it sometimes approaches as near as 360,000 miles. This circumstance has led some to apprehend, that at a future period, a collision may take place between this comet and Mercury: at all events, their frequent proximity will afford to astronomers the means of determining that planet's mass, which is not yet very accurately known.

Concerning its approach to our own planet, Olbers has computed, that in the course of 88,000 years, this comet will come as near to us as the moon: that in four millions of years it will pass at the distance of about 7,700 geographical miles, when, if its attraction should equal that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet; that is, above all European mountains, except Mont Blanc. The inhabitants of the Andes and Himalays mountains, therefore, would alone be able to escape such a deluge, which would probably leave upon our globe, records of its occurrence, similar to those discoverable at the present day. After a lapse of two hundred and nineteen millions of years, according to the calculations of the same astronomer, an actual collision will take place between this comet and the earth, severe enough to shatter its external crust, alter the element of its orbit, and annihilate the various species of animated beings dwelling on its surface.—Hence we may conclude, that in the course of nineteen millions of years our globe will be certainly smashed by a comet.

I have remarked that Encke's comet approaches nearer the earth's orbit than any other yet discovered: and hence the probability is, that the fate which is thus demonstrated to be reserved for our globe, will be fulfilled by means of this particular comet. But such speculations, however striking the results conduce to no practical advancement of science. They afford astonishing proofs of the energy of man's intellectual power by which he extends his vision to the horizon of the most distant futurity, and looks forward, it may be, with a feeling of complacent assurance, to those momentous events, which, from his knowledge of nature, he is enabled to foresee. But let him not rest too confidently on the verity of such anticipations. Astronomers have prophesied, it is true, the collision of a comet with the earth, an event that will at once destroy the greater part of the human species; but any slight attraction, which, in calculating the movements of this comet, they have chanced to overlook, must invalidate all their conclusions, and render the prediction at once vain and futile; while, perhaps, some other comet, among the many thousands traversing the system, and following an orbit to us unknown, may in the meanwhile, come in contact with our globe, and thus without any warning of its approach, produce the same terrible effects, long before the expected period shall have arrived.

Milne's Essay on Comets.

An Irishman's idea of Insurance.—A recently "caught" son of the Emerald Isle, was "being" (as the phrase is) lighted to his lodgings in the cock-loft of one those Babel-like Hotels so common in New York. After ascending some dozen flights of stairs, Pat came all at once to a dead stand still. "Now, by the powers honey, said he addressing his guide, who was likewise an Irishman, "I dos'nt budge anither inch; for look you, should the edifice take fire, what is to become of Patrick O'Flam, roosting half way up to the Moon? No, no, I'd rather hang on a peg, in one of the lower rooms—so I had!" "Now did you ever hear the beat o' that," said he with the light—"Talk of the house burning up, when its Insured? That's an Irish bull, shure enough?" Insured! cried Pat, "why didnt you tell me that before? So then pull ahead, my hearty, and I'll follow you, an' ye like it, to the top o' the chimney."

We hear that Charles Hay, Esq. has been superseded in office, as Chief Clerk in the Navy Department.

Nat. Int.

FOREIGN.

New-York, April 3.

The ship America, of the Union Line, Capt. Evans, to whom we are indebted for papers of the latest dates, arrived below at day break this morning from Liverpool, which place she left on the 8th of Feb. in company with the Herald, which has already arrived at Baltimore. Capt. Evans saw a ship two or three days since, which he took to be a Liverpool Packet, probably the Sylvanus Jenkins.

The Catholic Question.—The last London papers are filled with Parliamentary discussions on the Catholic question, which is now the great topic of interest and excitement throughout the kingdom.—A London correspondent of the Dublin Register mentions a rumour that the new bill is to have for one of its objects, the un-bishoping of the Catholic Prelates, so far as their titles and the denomination of their Dioceses are concerned. At a meeting of the Catholic Association, Feb. 8, Mr. O'Connell said: "The Herald who proclaims our freedom, sounds our death knell. On the next day I'll propose a resolution to the effect, that the moment we are emancipated this body ceases to exist. I say emancipated simply, because nothing but full, free, and unqualified Emancipation can do, or ever shall do."

On this the London Courier of the 6th thus comments:

The proposed bill will, of course, be brought in without consulting Mr. O'Connell, or his Tail; but we have here an open declaration from the grand Agitator, that the Emancipation they will be contented with must be unqualified, without any conditions or securities whatever. In speaking of this man we cannot refrain from adding, that at a meeting in which the measure of Emancipation was announced, he could not, or would not desist from his practice of abusing the members of the government. He vituperates the New Lord Lieutenant as "the paltry Duke of Northumberland." The Marquis of Anglesey had "a professional hatred of hypocrisy, fraud, and meanness, and that being the case he was, in the jaundiced eyes of Peel and Wellington, unfit to be our ruler." "He had done his duty in the bloody fight of Waterloo, and did not come back like others with his person and clothing untouched."

We should have liked to have seen the Catholic Association put down and punished, without any thing like a compromise, and before a word was spoken about the Catholic Question.

From the same.

The following is the substance of the measures to be proposed:

1. To arm the Executive Government with sufficient powers to suppress the Catholic Association.
2. After that measure has been accomplished, Government will bring forward a bill upon its own responsibility and authority. It will be brought forward early, and the principle of it is the permanent settlement of the question on a satisfactory basis.—The object to be accomplished is the removal of all civil disabilities on account of religious distinctions—with certain exceptions and regulations, resting on special grounds. The measure is not to be regarded in the light of a compact with any party or person, or the result of any negotiation with any Foreign potentate.

What the opinion of this part of the empire, of the Protestant majority, will be, will probably be ascertained as soon as the details of the plan have been published, or perhaps before, for in general the petitions lately drawn up have been against granting Emancipation upon any terms. The University of Oxford yesterday agreed in Convocation by a large majority, 164 to 48, that petitions should be presented to both houses "against any further concession of political power to persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion, and especially against the repeal of those laws whereby they are excluded from Parliament and the Privy Council."

Liberation of Hare.—The Scotch Judges have decided that Hare (an accomplice with Burke, who is said to have committed some 15 or 20 murders) is entitled to be liberated, and that he cannot be prosecuted for the crimes charged against him, without a violation of public faith. The Lord Justice Clerk in delivering his opinion, said "that he would consider it as a total departure from the fairness of judicial procedure, if Hare was now to be brought to the bar—for in the evidence given on the trial of Burke, he has so mixed himself up with the other charges as to surround himself with danger. He could not again be placed in his former situation—things were not entire as to him. Above all, the public faith had been pledged to him; and steeped in blood as he might be, it must be kept sacred. Such was his opinion, and after great deliberation, and after much reading and attention to the arguments of counsel."

Wealth of British Noblemen.—Since the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the cockney writers, in the plenitude of their ignorance, have been hatching up statements relative to the income of some

of our richest noblemen. We believe the following scale will be found by no means very wide of the incomes of a few: Marquis of Stafford, 350,000l; Earl Grosvenor, 370,000l; Duke of Northumberland, 220,000l; Duke of Buccleugh, 200,000l; Earl of Derby, 120,000l; Earl of Bridgewater, (late) 100,000l per ann. There are at least one hundred other noblemen and gentlemen whose incomes vary from 30,000 to 80,000l per annum. *Berkshire Chron.*

Pursuant to the intimation given by Mr. Peel, he introduced a bill on the 10th of February, which may be said to contemplate formally, the Catholic Association alone; but it is so framed as to invest the Lord Lieutenant with powers to disperse and put down all bodies whatsoever, though of a political character the most opposite to that of the Association, which may appear inimical to the public peace, from their tendency to produce or prolong the spirit of triumph or modification on either side.

The new bill begins with the present or late association, which it severely denounces. It next alludes to the various shifts and devices by which former statutes of similar intent, have been evaded, and gives the Lord Lieutenant authority, first by proclamation to prohibit all and every meeting "which he shall deem dangerous to the public peace or safety"—a power which applies likewise to all meetings adjourned, renewed or otherwise continued under any pretence whatever; secondly, any two justices of the peace to whom such proclamation or order shall be given by the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, may enter any place where such association is held; and if refused admittance, may enter by force. They shall then command all persons to disperse within one quarter of an hour, they may be apprehended, and be proceeded against in a summary way for each offence before any two justices. If convicted, they shall be committed to gaol for three calendar months; and for a second or subsequent offence, for one whole year.

The rent is the subject of peculiar penalties and clauses; those paying it under any name or pretence are to forfeit, not only the sum subscribed by them, but treble the amount in the nature of a penalty, to the Crown, and the party acting as receiver of any rent is to be considered as a debtor to the King for the amount besides being liable to fine of 500l.

By a clause of singular pungency and rigor, any person receiving such contributions is compellable, by examination on oath, to discover his own delinquency.

The act, as against the Catholic Association, is perpetual; against other assemblies it is in force but for a single year from the passing of the act, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

This distinction, however, has been explained by Mr. Peel; the act is perpetual as to its abolition of the existing Association; as to all future meetings, temporary.

Upon this bill the London Times makes the following remarks:—

That an act so sweeping, so searching and so penal, could be introduced by any modern Ministry and acceded to *ne mine contradicte*, by any House of Commons in this free country, proves by no means a wanton or reprehensible desire in either of them to extend the prerogative or encroach on the liberty of the subject; but it does prove, undoubtedly, the extreme, and we may add, the just alarm, both of the Executive Government and of the Parliament at the growth of a power unknown to English history, and in its result, inaccessible to human conjecture—the natural offspring, nevertheless, of obstinate grievances and of deep-rooted provocation, inflicted on and felt by a whole people for the sake of their religion. The act for suppressing this terrible power, therefore ought, to be regarded, in its outrageous but unavoidable despotism, as nothing more than the measure of the evil whence it springs—of that grand and original mischief, the degradation of seven millions of brave and loyal Catholics."

Baltimore, April 4th.—By the schr. Eagle, Waddle, at this port, from St. Jago de Cuba, the editors of the Chronicle have been favored with a file of Kingston. (Jamaica) papers, from the 10th to the 17th February inclusive.

H. M. ship Victor arrived at Kingston on the 9th Feb. in 7 days from Cartagena, and brought accounts that the Peruvians had declared for Bolivar, and that he had proceeded to Peru with 8000 men, in whose presence he was to declare himself Dictator. The same vessel also bro't accounts that Admiral Guise, on some occasion of rejoicing, was killed by the bursting of a cannon which had not been fired for some years. The Admiral was an Englishman, and highly respected by the public authorities and inhabitants of Colombia.

Something New.—We find the following notice in the Mobile Register.

N. Y. M. Cou.

A Cheap Offer.—As the Republican practice of giving a general treat at the Election of all Public Officers is still kept up, (a practice which every good man must approve, since it greatly re-

lieves the voters by lessening their responsibility for whatever they may do,) I hereby give notice, to the public authorities of this place, that as an important election will take place in a few days, if they should think proper to order it to be held at my Establishment, I will keep open Bar (for all legally qualified to vote) and give every man an opportunity of drowning his reason and putting his conscience asleep, for the moderate sum of Fifty Dollars. A steady Clerk will be provided, to read their tickets.—If there should be any Fights, surgical aid furnished in all cases not over a scratch or a bruise. Additional allowance expected for broken Furniture, &c.

CALEB MIXEM,
At the Three Tankards.

N. B. The elective franchise not to extend beyond six drinks, in any case whatever.

OFFICE OF THE GEORGIA COURIER,
Friday, April 3,--9 o'clock, P. M.

Ausful Conflagration!—With a heart that can scarcely throb from exhaustion, we sit down to record the most awful catastrophe which has ever befallen this city. Having lost every thing but the materials of our office, we know how to sympathize with our fellow-citizens, many of whom are irretrievably ruined.

About half past two o'clock this afternoon, a Fire was discovered in the 4th tenement row on Ellis-street, known as McMullen's buildings, belonging to the State Bank. They were so completely enveloped in flame before means to extinguish the raging element could be procured that human exertion was vain.

The wind was very high, and had been so all the day, blowing from the west in the direction of Broad-street. The fire soon found its way to Broad-street, sweeping rapidly to the east till it enveloped in flame the Market, the Theatre and all the intermediate houses, and those in the neighborhood. It was stopped at Bignon's Brick Building, No. 146 on the South side of Broad-street, and the Bridge Bank Buildings, on the North side. From the last to the river, on both sides of Centre street, leading to the Bridge, and from Bignon's Brick Building, nearly opposite the City Hotel, to Green-street, not a house, that we remember, has escaped the conflagration.

Goods and furniture, carried into Broad-street, were destroyed as readily as if they had been in the stores and houses. Not one dollar in a hundred escaped of the articles, that the owners vainly imagined they had saved from their blazing dwellings.

While we are writing, the raging element is progressing eastward, and nothing but want of materials to consume, seems likely to terminate its progress. It is already at the lower end of the town, and if a single house has escaped from the Bridge Bank and Bignon's house, and from Green-street to the river, down to the lower end of the City, we are unable to discover it amidst the smoke.

It is impossible to give particulars amidst the confusion which is every where reigning. Many buildings are insured, and many we know are not. Our neighbors, like ourselves, lost every thing after they had removed them into Broad-street, and what may be considered equal to a third of the city, has been destroyed, and that part of it above and in the immediate neighborhood of the market, embraced the active retailing portion of the grocery business.

The Bridge has been saved with great difficulty.—The abutment was several times on fire. So suffocating is the smoke, that the lower end of the city cannot be visited—it seems to be resigned to a fate which cannot be controlled. The fire in that part is yet unextinguished.

Since writing the above, the wind, which is still high, has so blown off the smoke that we are able to see more distinctly the scene of the early conflagration; and we perceive standing, from the peculiarity of their situations, Dr. Anthony's and Mr. Joshua Danforth's houses, on the opposite corners of Centre-street, where it crosses Green.

Below, on Broad-street, Mrs. Barrett's and Gen. Montgomery's, and a few small houses on the same square have been saved.

We are informed Gen. Holt's house on the river bank, is safe. All above him are in ashes, for fifty yards about the Bridge.

We cannot estimate the loss of property, nor the amount of distress which it has entailed on the city—for a long time to come. 140 tenements are burnt on Broad-street, and more than that number on the other streets.

Anecdote.—Several gentlemen engaged in conversation, a few days since, one of them observed that the father of a young lady from New-Haven, who had lately visited in a town not a thousand miles from this, was a Bell Founder; another gentleman immediately remarked, that he suspected he was a very fine workman, that he had seen one of his Bells, and that it was remarkable for its beauty and the sweetness of its tones.

Avoid all harshness in behaviour: treat every one with that courtesy which springs from a mild and gentle heart.

WICKLIFFE'S CASE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated,
"Lexington, 18th of March, 1829.

"A grand jury of gentlemen of high standing and character, summoned by our Jackson sheriffs, have reported on the indictment preferred against Charles Wickliffe, for killing Mr. Benning—as to the 1st count, for murder, not a true bill, and as to the 2d count, for manslaughter, a true bill."—So much for the "horrid murder and assassination" spoken of in the last Argus and Public Advertiser, with such fiend like pleasure. The accused will no doubt stand his trial at the return of the capias."

This is precisely what we expected.—Our information induced us to believe, as we intimated last week, that such would be the conclusion of the *ex parte* enquiry by the Grand Jury.

We have taken some pains to enquire into the occurrence, and having, as we believe, got at the truth, notwithstanding some variations in the accounts received through different channels, shall now endeavour to give a satisfactory account of the case,—without stopping to enquire into the general fitness of publications touching causes pending in court; for in this particular case, the publication of a mass of misrepresentation will fully justify the promulgation of the truth, even if it would be improper in other cases; which, by the way, we do not admit.

Charles Wickliffe called at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, about 3 o'clock on Monday, the 9th of this month, to demand the author of the abusive and the scurrilous pieces, which had appeared in that paper, against his father—the same which we copied from it last week.

He found Mr. Benning at the office, and made the demand. Benning professed to wish to have an interview with the author of Dentatus before mentioning his name; and appointed five o'clock the same day for Wickliffe to call again at the office.

Gen. McCalla, the avowed author of Dentatus, was then in the Gazette office.

At the appointed time (5 o'clock) Wickliffe called again. Benning pretended to have seen the author of Dentatus, and proposed a further delay until eight the next morning, that he might have an opportunity to see him before giving up his name.—Wickliffe assented to this further postponement. It afterwards appeared that Mr. Benning was to leave the place by that time.

It being settled that Wickliffe should call again at eight the next morning, Benning addressed him in sarcastic and sneering terms; reproaching him for having written the piece, Coriolanus, in reply to the attack upon his father, and telling him, with a sneer, that the author of Dentatus was the last man he would wish to meet when he came to know his name. (Such was the substance of the remarks—we do not profess to give the words.) Wickliffe replied in harsh language, applying the epithet "rascal" to Benning.

Benning then set upon Wickliffe with a cane. Wickliffe got hold of the cane with one hand, while with the other he drew a little pistol from his pocket with which he instantly fired at Benning. The latter, as soon as he saw the pistol, let go the cane to turn and run. But Wickliffe's motions were too quick for him; the ball struck his back, obliquely, from the pistol pointed downwards, at an angle of 45 degrees, and while he was within three feet of Wickliffe.

Benning did not fall, but continued his retreat into another room. Wickliffe went out into the street, and remained some time near the door without being aware of the effect of his shot, and expecting a renewal of the attack, in some other form. Finding this was not intended, he retired.

Now whether this homicide was excusable by the law of the land, or whether by the strict rules of the common law of England, it would amount to manslaughter, may, perhaps, depend upon the size of the stick, and the degree of danger in which Wickliffe might suppose himself to be placed in by the attack. Of these we say nothing—not being minutely informed.—But this we may say, that whatever an English Judge and an English jury might make of the case, if a jury can be found here, who will find young Wickliffe guilty of any crime, under these circumstances, it will be by such a verdict as we have never yet heard of in Kentucky.

More Piracy.—The Salem Gazette of Saturday morning contains advices from Havana to 16th ult. received by Capt. Garney of the brig *Combine*.—Capt. G. reports that on the 14th a Spanish frigate communicated by telegraph the information, that she had fallen in with an American brig, on the preceding day, the entire crew of which had been murdered by pirates.

Cobbett, in England, boasts of his own crop of Indian corn, and perhaps expects to be paid, by the lads and lasses, for permission to husk it, as it contains a tenth part of red ears.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1829.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

Supposed to be coined in the Arkansas Territory, are extensively circulated in some of the Western States; and it is probable they may be introduced into this part of the Union. To guard the public against imposition, we publish the subjoined extract from a Report by the Director of the Mint, kindly furnished us by a friend:—

Extract of a report from a Director of the Mint, dated March 16th, 1829.

"One specimen, purporting to be a Mexican dollar of 1826, weighed 406 grs. being 10 grs. lighter than our dollar. On assaying, it is found to contain at the rate of 4 oz. 8 dwt. only of fine Silver in 12 ounces. The intrinsic value, corresponding to which, is 47 4-10 cents per oz. The value of this piece is consequently 40 cents."

"The other specimen, purporting to be a Ferdinand dollar of 1816, weighed 388 grains, being 28 grs. lighter than our dollar. On assaying, it is found to contain at the rate of 3 oz. 13 dwt. of fine Silver in 12 oz. The intrinsic value, corresponding to which, is 39 3-10 cents per oz. The value of this piece is consequently 31 1-2 cents."

"The manner in which these counterfeiters are executed, renders them extremely mischievous in our currency. By a chemical process, the external pellicle is made to assume the appearance of good Silver; or rather to be really good—better, it may be, than the standard; so that even an experienced eye could not detect the fraud by inspecting the external surface merely."

The people of Virginia are busily engaged in selecting persons to represent them in a Convention, which is about to assemble for the purpose of new modeling their constitution and suiting it to the spirit of the age. When will North-Carolina exhibit so interesting a spectacle? When will our constitution, which sanctions the monstrous political injustice, of placing all power in the hands of the minority, be divested of those aristocratical features which now disfigure it, and be made to conform to the principles of republicanism? These questions are easily asked, but the answers are not so ready. Time was, when a revision of the constitution and the consequent political regeneration of the State, seemed to be near at hand; but it has passed away, and with it the zeal and spirit of the people. Virginia was then quiet; while every thing here promised a speedy accomplishment of our wishes. But mark the change! The people of our sister state started, long after us, in the cause of reform; no obstacles disheartened them; successive defeats only excited them to renewed exertions; and victory has now crowned their labors: while we stopped in the midst of the contest, with every prospect of a successful issue, and allowed our opponents to triumph. The people of Virginia are moving as if by one impulse; the talents of their most distinguished men and purest patriots, such as Madison, Marshall and others, are put in requisition to complete the work of reform: but here, we are now as contented, apparently, with our political condition, as though our constitution were the perfection of wisdom, and guaranteed to all parts of the State the utmost equality of privileges and power. How long this apathy is to continue, is for the people themselves to say. If they are satisfied with the constitution as it now is,—a constitution professedly republican, but which distributes power so partially, as to give to one man in one quarter of the State as much political consequence as seven men possess in another, then the work of reform must be delayed until a generation shall arise, who will better appreciate their rights: but if the reverse is the case, as we know it is, then they have but to shake off their lethargy, be firm, be resolute, and, like their brethren in Virginia, they will overthrow all opposition, and place power, where it ought to be, in the hands of the majority. The remark is as applicable to this case, as to that of a people groaning under the yoke of tyranny—"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

Catholic Emancipation.—This important object, it would appear, by late intelligence from England, is about to be obtained; though the English Government seems determined, in the first place, to put down the Catholic Association. According to the constitution of North-Carolina, neither Catholics nor Jews can hold "any office, or place of trust

or profit, in the civil department within this State;" though this prohibitory clause, according to the construction given to it, does not prevent them from holding the office of Senator or Representative in the General Assembly.

The correspondence between Mr. Adams and a portion of his fellow-citizens in New-Jersey, will be read with interest. "It is the first time," says the independent and talented editor of the Whig, "his voice has been raised in vindication of his honor against the charge of bargain. For four years and a half, he sustained with a patience and dignity that conscious innocence alone could supply, the storm of invective and persecution. He said nothing, until circumstances rendered it no longer indelicate for him to speak. Now that he has spoken, it is with a force, eloquence and solemnity, that will produce general conviction. To his slanderers, the perusal of this letter must be a most painful exertion."

The following is an extract from Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe, in 1817. We make no remarks. Facts are the best comments.

"Upon every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster, Party Spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part, of the community. By this course, you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice."

It is reported, from various quarters, Mr. Eaton is about to retire from the War Department; but to soothe his wounded feelings, he will be accommodated with the mission to Spain. Such is the force of public opinion in this country.

Doct. Stephen L. Ferrand has been appointed Director of the State Bank in this town, in the place of Dr. J. McKitt Alexander, of Mecklenburg, resigned.

We are authorized to announce RICHMOND PEARSON, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Executive Appointments.—The New-York Journal of Commerce of Saturday last, says: "We have it on what we consider good authority, that Samuel Swartwout has been appointed Collector of this port and that indeed this fact has existed for some days." Noah is appointed Surveyor of the port—a good reward for services rendered. But this is the era of REFORM.

It seems to be understood that Maj. H. Lee, (the biographer,) is to supersede Mr. Shaler as Consul General at Algiers. The public appears to regard this generally, as peculiarly, and even very peculiarly appropriate.

"Northumberland is arising in the North, my lord."—It does not require that one should be able to look very deep into millstones, to understand the movements of the waters, both at Albany, and last evening in this city. We plainly saw through the late parting correspondence between the Legislature and Mr. Van Buren; and it only requires half an eye to understand the resolutions of our Common Council, last evening. Ald. Palmer touched the key note. The Board might as well have nominated Mr. Van Buren for the next President at once.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Karasan Oglou.—The *Turen Asiatic* chief-tain Oglou, whose chivalrous letter to Col. Langeron we published yesterday, is the great land-holder in Turkey. He is the Governor of Magnesia, in Antolia. His full name is Karasman Oglou. His subjects, who possess land by feudal tenure, on condition of service, are called Temariots, they serve as shahis, and principally cavalry. Thirteen thousand of them are now under arms. Karasman (or Karasman) Oglou has the honor of being noticed in Byron's *Bride of Abydos*—

"The line of Karasman Unchanged, unchangeable hath stood, First of the bold Temariot bands That won, and well can keep their lands, Enough that he who comes to woo, Is Kinsman of the Bey Oglou."

N. Y. Courier.

Reported assassination of Bolivar.—We learn from Capt. Clark, of the brig Gen. Paez, who arrived here in nineteen days from Caracas, that a report was in circulation there, which was generally credited, that Bolivar had been as-

sassinated—that his troops, amounting to about 5000 men, had fled—and that all communication between Valencia and the other parts of the country had been cut off.

Our readers will no doubt remember that an attempt was some months since made to destroy the President of Colombia, and that he miraculously escaped. We shall await with much anxiety the receipt of more direct advices, to ascertain the truth or falsity of the rumour.

N. Y. Gazette.

The House of Commons.—Our House of Commons, anciently a chapel, was founded by King Stephen, in the year 1141; it was rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347; who placed in it a dean, twelve secular canons, thirteen vicars, four clerks, five chorists, a vergier, a keeper of the chapel; and also built them a convent, which extended along the Thames, endowed it with large revenues, which at the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Edward VI. amounted to near L. 11,000 a year. Before this dissolution, the Commons usually assembled in the chapel house belonging to the Abbey.

The Olio.

Kidnapping in New-York.—Last Monday afternoon, the attention of some gentlemen who happened to be passing near St. Paul's Church, was attracted by the cries of a little girl, which a well dressed woman was dragging by the hand. They made some inquiries of the woman, who stated that she was taking the child home. "She is not taking me home," cried the little girl. "My home is at the corner of Catherine and Harman-streets. My father is J. K. Johnson. I ate at dinner home to-day." The suspicion of the gentlemen were so far excited, that they took her to the house which she had pointed out, and there they found her anxious parents. It seems that the child, who is unusually interesting and but four years old, was returning from her school in Dover-street, when she was met by the woman, who accosted her with some pleasant words, and promised a doll if she would accompany her to Chatham-street. To this the child consented, and after walking some distance, was dragged to the spot where she was most opportunely rescued. The father, in the confusion of his joy, neglected to notice the gentleman who rescued her, and has therefore had no opportunity to express to them his gratitude, or to make such inquiries as might lead to the apprehension of the monster.

Rail Roads in England.—There appears to be a steadily growing confidence in the superior advantages of Rail Ways in England which displays itself in the numerous works of this description now either under actual construction, or in contemplation in that country. We find by an article in the *Liverpool Mercury* of Jan. 25, that arrangements are now in train to extend the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Way entirely across the Kingdom to London, and there is no question that if the requisites of Parliament can be obtained this will be effected.

Sleep.—The late Rev. John Wesley used to assert, that six hours sleep was sufficient for a man, seven hours for a woman, eight hours for a child, and nine for a PIG.

We hear that Asbury Diekins, Esq. has been appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, vice Edward Jones, Esq.

A Norfolk paper says a large flock of Swans passed over that place a short time since, in a northern direction.—Probably these swans were geese.

The State of Delaware exempts from taxation all lands improved in the culture of silk in that State for the term of ten years.

The New-York House of Assembly has passed the act to provide for the general security of Banks in that State, by making each contribute a portion of its profits to a fund to be appropriated to the redemption of the bills of such banks as happen to fail.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Ezra Altemong, there will be offered for sale, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, at the Mansion Hotel in the town of Salisbury, the following property, viz:—The Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE & CUTLERY; which has been laid in with great care:

2 likely negro Women, & 3 children: 2 horses, one carryall and harness;

1 Gig and harness, a superior article: some fine milch cows; stock of hogs, and a variety of other articles. At the same time, there will also be offered for sale, the

MANSION HOTEL.

With the adjoining lots belonging to same. This House is large and convenient, well furnished, and not inferior to any in the western part of the State; having from 20 to 30 rooms in it, with six neat offices attached. On the premises is a very superior Stable, calculated to hold from 50 to 60 horses, a brick kitchen, ice-house, and all other necessary out-buildings. There is also in the main building, fronting the main street, an excellent store-room, counting and lumber room, and cellar, on the same.

It is presumed a further description will be unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, is requested to call and view the premises. The House is also furnished with new furniture, of an excellent quality, which will be sold with or without the House, as may suit the parties.

—ALSO—

Four out lots, in the north square of said town; and the interest that the said Altemong owns in the house and lot now occupied by Col. E. Yerbrugh.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale; and sale to continue from day to day.

R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

April 11, 1829.—4132.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

TO HENRY CLAY.

Go Statesman pure, unblemish'd Patriot go,
And happy thou in thy retirement be:
Thy toil worn frame requires a respite now,
From public care and thankless labor free.

Go, rich in conscious worth—illustrious man,
To calm seclusion in the distant West.
There seek the peace domestic comforts give,
Thy spirit needs an interval of rest.

For thou hast known what 'tis to be upheld,
The slander'd victim of a party feud,
Thy years of toil—have they been well repaid?
Thou hast the Statesman's meed—Ingratitude.

Thy purest motives met a base return,
"Bargain," "corruption," was the party cry,
But see the mists of Sophistry dissolve,
They sink unnoticed or unheeded die.

Back on the hearts from whence they emanate,
Th' venom'd shafts of calumny recoil,
They harm thee not—thy panoply is firm,
Thy breast plate Truth—Integrity thy foil.

A cloud may overcast the rising Sun,
Add dim its brilliance for a fleeting hour,
But soon its rays shall penetrate the mist,
And beam resplendent—with meridian pow'r.

Thy emblem this—thou Genius of the West,
The demon slander has traduc'd thy name,
But Truth points onward to historic page,
What splendid trophies gild thy future fame:

When party rage and party spirit dies,
And genuine worth resumes its wonted sway,
Then high among thy country's gifted sons
The name most honour'd shall be HENRY CLAY.

CYNTHIA.

Valuable Mills and Land FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June next, on the premises, at a credit of one and two years, the Mills and Land adjoining on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county, known by the name of Douthett's Mills, subject to the widow's right of dower, in the same. The tract of land partly occupied by the mill and pond contains about

One hundred Acres.

and is sold under a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the purpose of making a division among the numerous heirs of the late proprietor.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. n. e.

April 20, 1829.—7455.

NOTICE.—By order of the Court of Equity, for Rowan county, will be sold, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months,

Four or Five Negroes, the property of the children and heirs of Henry Kingsbury, deceased, to satisfy the claims of Richard W. Long and James I. Long against said heirs, and for other purposes.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. n. e.

April 20, 1829.—4132.

A Good Farm in Rowan FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Nicholas Lutewick, I shall expose to sale, on the Tuesday day of Rowan county Court, in May next, a tract of Land on the main Yadkin River, at the mouth of Dutch Second Creek, containing two hundred and two acres and a half. The land is said to be of the best quality in that section of the county, and is well improved. All the necessary houses and out-houses, for a small family, are on the premises; and as the sale is to be for cash, it is thought the land will go at less than its value.

HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee.

April 8, 1829.—5132.

DR. GILES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury and adjacent country. He has taken the Shop of Dr. Ferrand, where he may at all times be found, except when professionally engaged.

N. B. He has just received from Philadelphia a good selection of fresh Medicines.

41231.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at Lincolnton, N. C. April 1st, 1829.

Baker, Edward	Kiser, John
Bradshaw, Jonas	Kisteler, David
Bockler, Andrew	Low, Thomas 2
Beam, David	Lack, Samuel
Ballew, Thomas	Little, George
Bird, Robert	Law, Chancey
Boyd, Susannah Mrs.	Lehmann, Joseph
Cline, Phillis	Moore, William
Club, Elizabeth	Macomb, James
Craig, William	Mury, Betsy
Crow, Thomas	Mooney, Katy
Carpenter, Joseph	Mintam, Loga
Cook, John	Mullen, Daniel
Carpenter, Henry or	McGrath, Edward 2
Andrew	Mooney, Abraham
Clay, John	McArter, Abram
Cook, Edward	Magee, Daniel
Clark, Jephth	McBee, Vardry
Doulin, Zachaeus	Nee, John
Duly, John	Norton, Alexander
Danell, Sarah	Peelar, Barney
Dothorow, George	Ponder, John
Eddleman, Peter	Robinson, David
Eaton, Jonathan	Ramsey, Daniel
Eddleman, Peter	Row, Frederick and
Falls, James	John and George
Flanigan, Philip	Rutledge, William
Ferguson, James	Rough, Peter
Graham, A. E. Martha	Rufeld, Daniel
Graham, William	Stroup, Moses
Green, L. William	Summers, Micheal
Goodson, John and	Shuford, David
Allen	Smith, Abraham
Hafner, John	Smith, David
Hamilton, Ruben	Scater, William
Hooper, Mary	Sellers, George
Hollan, Isaac	Stillwell, Sarah
Homes, Stephen	Scagle, Jacob
Hoke, Daniel	Simmon, Martin
Huggin, B. F.	Sullivan, Samuel
Hays, Henry	Thronbarnier, Cathien
Harris, Walters	Wright, James
Heiderman, C. George	Wetherspoon, James 2
Harrison, Elmon	Wilkins, Thomas
Johnson, Dr.	Whitner, Philip
Jones, James	Willet, Jesse
Jaret, Sarah	

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE RETORT.

Alas! how light a cause may move,
Dissension between hearts that love.

I should be sorry to exercise an undue influence over your feelings, my child, said the venerable Mr. Montraville to his daughter, or bias in the slightest degree, so momentous a choice; but I certainly do wish that your sentiments respecting those two young men were in unison with my own, and I cannot dismiss the hope that there are many qualities to admire in young Everell, but I wonder any woman can hesitate a moment in choosing between him and the son of my old friend. I never heard Hastings accused of a single fault, except, perhaps, of a little too much pride of feeling; and you know, my dear Clara, you have enough of that."

Perhaps, father, answered the laughing girl, there may be a little too much of that amiable quality between us; you may have unconsciously advanced a reason why I should not make choice of your favorite Hastings for my future lord and master.

Clara little thought that her words were prophetic, but so it was to prove.

After a short pause in the conversation, Clara looked up into her father's face, while her beautiful eyes expressed the delight she felt in giving him pleasure—I will be sincere now, my dear father, said she with a blush; I have been comparing them these six months, and my opinions have all gone over to your side. If Hastings will only give up two thirds of his pride, and allow me to keep quiet possession of mine, I think I'll let him understand I do not hate him.

Mr. Montraville caught his daughter to his bosom, and told her with tears of joy, that he should now descend into the grave in peace, since she had given him the assurance that he should see her united to the man whom he would have chosen from all others.

There was no drawback to Clara's happiness, except the idea that she must inflict pain upon a heart that loved her. She was superior to the culpable vanity of glorifying in an affection which she could not return, and had only hesitated in acknowledging her preference there for her first youthful admirer, and she felt justified to herself, for she had never given Everell reason to suppose that she regarded him otherwise than as an esteemed friend. Hastings was now her acknowledged and accepted lover, and Everell, however much he might lament, had no right to blame Clara's decision, yet he could not conquer his early love, or entirely absent himself from her society while the slightest hope remained that the scale might turn in his favour—he almost hoped that Clara might see something to disapprove in his rival, or even that female coarces might influence her conduct. But Clara's was a heart which once attached, was incapable of change, and from its overintensity of feeling its future misery was to spring. Hastings was, as Mr. Montraville had hinted, proud—not of his worldly advantages and superior talents, far less of his polished manners and graceful exterior, or of the homage all seemed to pay him—his pride was the pride of feeling; he could not brook the least shadow of indifference in the one he loved—his ardent soul resigned itself without reservation to the object of his attachment, and could be satisfied with nothing short of an exclusive, engrossing affection in return. The attentions of Everell to Clara had given him uneasiness, but Clara had confessed that her preference for himself had long existed; why then should he allow one thought of bitterness to disturb his happiness. Mr. Montraville, elated by the anticipation of the realization of his fondest hopes, seemed to have taken a new lease of life, and Clara's exhilarating gaiety shed its fascinating influence on all around her—and Hastings beheld not a cloud to darken his smiling prospects. With Clara he would stray for hours in the delightful environs of her paternal home, interchanging thoughts and feelings, in the sweet and holy communion of congenial souls.

But the serpent distrust, was destined to creep into this paradise of hearts, and with its deadly poison to wither all its flowers—one day as Hastings and his future father-in-law were conversing of their intended arrangements, the old gentleman, in the joy of his heart, congratulated himself on his own sagacity, in discovering and drawing from his daughter, the avowal of her preference for his "young friend." Clara, he said, was a long while making her choice, but I never gave up the hope that you would make her at last, particularly as she knew nothing else would make her old father

so happy: but I know she feels sorrow for poor Everell; and certainly he is not to blame for loving such a girl as my Clara. A cold shiver ran through Hastings' frame—an icebolt seemed to have fallen on his heart: did Clara hesitate? was it possible that he owed her choice of himself to her father's persuasions? and what, if after all, tho't he, she has only accepted me because by so doing, she was giving happiness to her father: Everell might still be preferred—the thought was agony—he must be first, last, every thing, or nothing, to Clara. The seed was sown whose fruit was to produce the poison, which would drug his cup of joy with bitterness and death. Clara, unconscious of what was passing in her lover's heart, became daily more fondly attached to him, and the interest she felt was deepened by observing that his gaiety at times seemed forced, and that he was evidently labouring under some concealed uneasiness. At times, too, there was a petulance in his manner towards her which her sensitive feelings could ill brook; and sometimes the painful idea would intrude that her lover's feelings towards her were changed: her pride, which nearly equalled his, took alarm and the halcyon days of confidence was over. One beautiful day, about a month preceding that appointed for their union, Clara and Hastings were walking in the garden, where Everell, who had called as usual, joined them. In their walk, Everell plucked a rose and offered it to Clara at the same moment that Hastings was in the act of presenting one: Clara took them both, but with intuitive delicacy forbore to place as usual, the flower which Hastings had given her; she retained both the flowers in her hand. "You do not choose to wear my gift, Clara," observed Hastings reproachfully. "Nor mine either, rejoined Everell, and mine was first offered." "I suppose, replied Clara, I must wear them both—they are both so beautiful that I should find it difficult to make a choice." She said this with perfect simplicity, and merely from a dislike to show a marked preference in such a trifle. Hastings saw a gratified smile pass over the countenance of Everell, and he exclaimed with bitterness, "I am not now to learn that Miss Montraville sometimes finds it difficult to make a choice." His eye glanced on Everell, and his meaning could not be mistaken. Roused to resentment by the apparent want of delicacy evinced by his remark at such a moment, Clara's proud heart swelled nearly to bursting, and with sudden impulse she retorted, "but you are yet to learn that she has sometimes cause to repent when she has made a choice." "Repent then, madam, at your leisure," burst from the quivering lips of Hastings, as he rushed from her presence—Clara stood for a moment as if stupefied; the import of her own words the next instant flashed upon her mind. "Oh, Hastings—Hastings!" she wildly exclaimed, and sunk upon the ground. Everell's boyish triumph had vanished—he hastened to convey Clara to her father, and rushed out without explanation to endeavor to find Hastings: he felt himself to be in some measure the cause of this misunderstanding, and the agonized expression of Clara's countenance struck him with dismay. Hastings was not to be found at his lodgings, and Everell could not return to Mr. Montraville until Clara had given her father an explanation of what had occurred. As soon as Clara's senses returned, her father gathered from her broken sentences, the cause of her distress; and although even his partial fondness could not wholly excuse the rashness of Clara's retort; yet he knew the sensitive delicacy, as well as the pride of her feelings, too well to be surprised at the effect of Hastings' remark. When evening came but brought not as usual Hastings, with it, to delight with his presence the heart that idolized him, Mr. Montraville began to be seriously alarmed; he secretly despatched a note to Hastings requesting an explanation, and treating the whole as a mistake. Hastings was absent from home, but in two days the following answer returned—"My respected friend; you once told me your daughter was long in making her choice; she has since intimated a repentance of that choice. I go to endeavour to forget her, and perhaps a proud spirit will aid my breaking heart." This was too much for the doating father's fortitude; his own words uttered in the exultation of parental joy, had been the means of producing misery to the two beings he most loved. He instantly despatched another messenger to Hastings, who brought back the intelligence that the latter had sailed that morning for Europe. This was a death blow to Clara: the corroding sting of self-reproach forbade the consolation of hope—her lover a wanderer from his country with blighted

prospects, and a bleeding heart! "Oh! my father, she would say, why did I not remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath? I have brought all this misery upon myself." When death has robbed us of a beloved object—when the grave has closed over the idol of our affection, though the heart seems bursting with its load of anguish, there is consolation in the reflection that the sore bereavement is the will of heaven; and reason and religion call upon us to check the violence of grief: But when the heart feels its bereavement to be the consequence of unkindness or hasty resentment, there is no balm for the wounds inflicted by an accusing spirit. For the sake of her father, who felt most keenly, the disappointment of his cherished hopes, and who was almost heart broken by the sight of her sorrow, Clara struggled with her feelings, and wrestled with despair, but in vain. The blow was given, and grief was consuming the vital springs of life; its cruel ravages were visible in the sunken cheek and attenuated form of the once gay and blooming Clara: and but one more pang was wanting to complete the desolation. The packet which bore the unhappy Hastings from his home, was wrecked on her passage to Europe, and he perished in the pride of his youth, his talents and his beauty, the victim of jealous pride, a hasty resentment.—Clara survived but a short time after she received the intelligence, and the aged Mr. Montraville soon descended mourning and childless, to his grave.

Learning by Sight.—A few days ago the master of an evening school, in a village near Cheltenham, was endeavoring to beat the alphabet into the head of one of his scholars, but he found the task almost hopeless. The master enraged at the boy's stupidity, showing him the letter A, asked him whether he knew that letter? "Ees, zur," was the reply. "What is it then?" said the master. "I doant naw, zur," answered the boy. "How is that sirrah; you said you knew it but just this minute?" "Ay, zur, so I does; I noze un very well by zight; but, drot me, if I can recollect his name!"

London Paper.

The London Quarterly Review, for January, No. 77, which we received by the Britannia, contains a long article on the "Commerce of the United States and West Indies," for which Mr. Tazewell's pamphlet of *Senex* furnishes the text and the main argument—in support of the British side of the question. This is certainly a distinction for an American statesman of very equivocal character. In the course of the article phrases of this sort occur: "We shall adopt the facts as represented by Mr. Tazewell;" "The defence of the conduct of Great Britain is most accurately stated in the words of Mr. Tazewell," &c. To the general tenor and tone of this paper we have no other objection than that it is obviously an ex parte view of the transactions referred to, and that it is written apparently by some individual whose chief acquaintance with the subject he treats of is derived from Mr. Tazewell's party pamphlet, which, like all party pamphlets, was written less to vindicate truth and right, than to produce a temporary political effect. From some circumstances connected with the republication in London, of *Senex*, we think it not improbable that Captain Basil Hall is the writer of this article in the Quarterly.—*New York American*.

The Boundary Question.—The New York Enquirer of Monday, says, "We understand that three Commissioners, Messrs. Woodbury, Hughes and Greble, may, in all probability, be authorized to proceed to Holland, and there definitely settle the Eastern Boundary Question. Too much importance cannot be attached to any question of territorial limits between powers like England and the United States; and as these border disputes are costly and interminable, they demand more than ordinary forms and attention to bring them to an auspicious and pacific termination."

A petulant old lady having refused a suitor to her niece, he expostulated with her, and requested her plainly to divulge her reasons. "I see the villain in your face," said she. "That is a personal reflection, madam," answered the lover.

Equanimity.—The celebrated Henderson was seldom known to be in a passion. When at Oxford he was one day debating with a fellow student, who, getting out of temper, threw a glass of wine in his face. Mr. Henderson, applying his handkerchief, wiped himself, and coolly said—"That, Sir, was a digression; now for the argument."

If you want to be good, serve God.

Poetry.

EXTRACT.

I sing of Satan's favorite.—The hypocrite, Who stole the livery of the court of Heaven, To serve the devil in; in virtue's guise Devours the widow's house and orphan's bread;

In holy phrase transacts deep villainies That common sinners dare not meddle with. At sacred feasts he sits among the saints, And with his guilty hands partakes of holy things;

And none of sin laments him more, or sighs Moore deeply, or with graver countenance Or longer prayer weeps o'er the dying man, Whose infant children at the moment He plans best how to rob; in sermon style He buys—and sells—and lies—and sautions makes

In scripture phrase; he prays by quantity And with his repetitions long and loud, All knees are weary: with one hand he puts A penny in the plate of charity,

And with the other draws a shilling out. On charitable lists those trumpets which tell The public ear who hath in secret done The poor a benefit, and half the aims They tell of took themselves to keep them sounding;

His name is blazed—more pleased to have it there Is he, than in the book of life. Would'st see the man?

A serpent with an angels voice! A grave With flowers bestrewn! And yet there are few deceiv'd,

His virtues being o'er done, his charities Too pompously attended, and his speech Lauded too frequently and out of time With serious phraseology—are rents That in his garments opening in spite of him, The well accustomed eye of man doth see

His heart's foul rottenness—of all God's reprobates, None seem maturer for the flames of hell: When there, his face from long continued habit,

A holy air will wear, which to all that pass Him by will say—"I was a hypocrite on earth."

THE MAID'S REMONSTRANCE.
From an unpublished Opera by T. Campbell.

Never wedding ever wooing,
Still a lovely heart pursuing,
Read you not the wrongs you're doing
In my cheek's pale hue?
All my life with sorrow strewing,
Woe, or cease to woo.

Rivals banished, bosoms plighted,
Still our joys are disunited;
Now the lamp of love is lighted,
Now half quenched appears,
Damp, and wavering, and benighted
Midst my sighs and tears.

Charms you call your dearest blessing,
Lips that thrill at your caressing,
Eyes a mutual soul confessing,
Soon you'll make them grow
Dim and worthless your possessing,
Not with age but woe.

Medical Commencements.—At a Medical Commencement, held at Philadelphia on the 21st ultimo, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 170 gentlemen, who had passed their examinations of the Medical Faculty; amongst which we find the following from North-Carolina:—

Michael D. Donnellan, Effects of Cold.
Milo A. Giles, Syphilis.
William P. Morgan, Small Pox, and causes of failure in Vaccination.
Nicholas L. B. Stith, Dysentery.
John Wesley Potts, Med. Topography, and Autumnal Fever of Washington, N. C.
Thomas Davis, Dysentery.

The Commencement of the Charleston South-Carolina Medical College took place on the 23d ult. Among the graduates, we find the following from this State:—

Henry Dockery, of Richmond county, on the Epidemic of Richmond county.
Larkin G. Jones, Peculiarities of the Female.
Thomas Lilly, on Mercury.
John A. Walton, Functions of the Spleen.

Anecdote.—After a consultation, several physicians decided that a dropsical patient should be tapped. Upon hearing of the decision of the doctors, a son of the sick man approached him and exclaimed, Father! don't submit to the operation for there was never any thing tapped in our house that lasted more than a week.

Extract of a letter from Raleigh, March 14, 1829.

Messrs. Editors: The Raleigh (N. C.) Star of the 12th inst. announces that "A Main of Cocks will be fought at Northampton Court-house, N. C., for \$1000, on the 8th of April next." For the credit of our State, I believe, sirs, this is the first instance for 30 years past, where the pages of a newspaper have been soiled with the announcement of this abominable, savage kind of sport. Northampton went nearly "the whole hog" for our new President. Living, sirs, nearer to head quarters than we do, you of course have a better opportunity of knowing whether the introduction of cock fighting is to be a part of the promised great "reform" we are to expect under our new dynasty. Please to favor us with your opinion on the subject.

Your obt. serv't, CAROLUS.

Here follows the advertisement from the Star: **SPORTS OF THE FIGHT.**
A Main of Cocks will be fought at Northampton Court House, N. C., for \$1000—to commence on Wednesday, the 8th of April next.
March, 1829.

Dentistry.

CHARLES B. PELTON.

SURGEON-DENTIST. respectfully informs the public, that he has settled in Salisbury, and will practice Dentistry in that and the neighbouring towns. He will visit Wadesboro', Charlotte, Lincolnton, Concord, Salem, Greensboro', & Hillsboro', three or four times a year. This arrangement will give to his patients in those places, nearly all the advantages of a permanent residence in either of them, by permitting frequent examinations of his previous operations.

As he is, as yet, acquainted with but few of the citizens of Salisbury, he begs leave to submit the following certificate from a Graduate of the New-York Medical College, and one of the first Dentists in the Union.

"I do hereby certify, that the bearer, Mr. C. B. Pelton, after having properly prepared himself by an extensive course of Medical and Surgical reading, has taken instructions from me in Dental Surgery; and from the dexterity and skill with which he performs all operations on the teeth and mouth, I feel the utmost confidence in recommending him to my friends and the public as a judicious and scientific Dentist."

I further certify, with great pleasure, that during an acquaintance of several years with Mr. Pelton, he has sustained a high character for integrity and moral worth, and is well deserving of public patronage.

D. C. AMBLER, M. D.

Surgeon-Dentist.

Columbia, S. C. Dec. 29, 1828.

References.—At Wadesboro', Dr. Thomas D. Park, Alex. Little, Esq. John A. MacRae, Esq. At Charlotte, Drs. Caldwell, Harris, Williams, and Boyd.

At Concord, Daniel Coleman, Esq. and Mr. Cannon.

At Salisbury, Dr. L. Mitchell and Dr. Smith. Salisbury, N. C. April 4, 1829.—3130.

LAND AND NEGROES.

ON Thursday, the 30th day of April, at the late dwelling house of Robert Wilson, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, a number of very valuable **NEGROES** will be hired, and a plantation rented: there will be sold an elegant Mahogany **SIDE BOARD**, and a variety of excellent household and kitchen furniture, together with Stock of every kind; an elegant family Carriage, a Gig, a Wagon, and very necessary implement of husbandry; a cotton Machine, screws and running works; a still, boilers and vessels, with various other articles. Every person having claims against the estate, are requested to present them as directed by law.

The sale will continue from day to day. Credit and terms of sale, made known on the day of sale, by

WM. J. WILSON, & Co.

J. McKNITT,

April 6, 1829.—2430.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the

Post-Office, at Charlotte, N. C. April 1st, 1829.

A Isaac Henderson, Jno. Henderson, William Hutchinson, Geo. W. Houston, Francis Alexander, or T. Taylor Hutchinson, Thos. Houston, Wm. Hays, Jno. Hays, jun. Moses Hayes, Nathaniel Ingles, Robert Irwin, K. Maj. Thos. Alexander, Mark Knox, Benj. Alexander, Nancy Kennedy, L. Edwin Alexander, John Little, 2, James Lemmons, Mrs. Mary M. Lucky, M. James Moore, James Montgomery, Alex. McCr., Cyrus McLure, Rev. J. H. Morrison, John Montgomery, Mathew R. McCord, M. C. Mason or E. A. Mason, Eliza McCrackin, Samuel Montgomery, O. Elizabeth Osborn, P. Wm. B. Parks 2, R. Peoples, Mr. Plunket, Smilie Pharr, Wm. Pyrott, James Pearce, William Phillips, Wm. Pardue, Mrs. Violet Pettit, R. James Reed, Margaret Rodgers, L. Ricketts, Jol n C. Ross, William Robinson, Joseph Reed, W. Ross, Alexander Ross, Robert Robinson 2, S.

Secretary of the Agricultural Society, James S. Solomon, John Smith, Hiram Stewart, James Sprott, T. Thomas Trotter 4, J. mes Thompson, Robert Todd, James Wilson, Aaron Wheeler, John Walker 2, Williamson A. Wilson, Francis Wilson, Mrs. Margaret Wiley, James West, John J. Walker, Andrew Watkins, William Smith, WM. SMITH, P. 2.

Jesse Clark, Wm. H. Covington, James Capps, Caroline Cook, D. Jno. H. Davidson, John Dow, John Davis, Margaret Dulin, Sugar Dulin, Mrs. Winifred Darnall, Thomas Douglas, David Dougherty, Robert Dixon, Alexander Davis, E. Joseph Eastman, F. Ezekiel Fite, William Flinn, J. Frasier, G. Aaron Gilliland, Rev. Isaac Greer, Joseph Graham, Willis Gibbs, Saml. Gibbs, Jonathan Griffith, Mahala C. Gray, H. Robert Hamilton, Jno. Harris, Jno. H. Houston, William Hunter, Saml. Henderson, Sarah Haynes, Jno. Huntington, 3131.

A Blacksmith Wanted.
A YOUNG MAN, coming well recommended, will find employment and liberal wages given, by inquiring of the subscriber, living in Concord. JOHN E. MAHAN. 3130.

Deeds for sale at this Office: